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ODESSA, RUSSIA, *November 16, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit quadruplicate consular invoice No. 59, from this consulate for 388 bales of old rubber goloshes shipped on board steamship *Gulf of Suez*, to Antwerp, for transshipment to New York. You will notice under the heading of "Special remarks" that the existence of plague at Odessa is noted, and also that the goods mentioned in the invoice were shipped before the official announcement was made known. The goloshes have not been disinfected. On November 9, 1901, I notified the Secretary of State that the plague existed at Odessa. There have been 2 deaths from plague, one of which occurred on October 24, and the other on October 31, 1901, and there have been no other cases or deaths as far as can be ascertained. I give you this information and send you the inclosed invoice for such action as your instructions may call for, if any.

Respectfully,

THOS. E. HEENAN,  
*United States Consul.*

GEORGE F. LINCOLN,  
*United States Consul-General, Antwerp.*

*To the Department:*

I corrected the date of second death from October 21 to November 8, in letter to consul-general, dated November 18, 1901.

THOS. E. HEENAN,  
*United States Consul.*

ODESSA, RUSSIA, *November 16, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit quadruplicate consular invoice No. 90, from this consulate for 60 bales of old rubber goloshes shipped on steamship *Pago* from Odessa to Hull for transshipment to New York. You will notice that under the heading of "Special remarks" I have stated that the plague exists at Odessa. There have been in reality 2 deaths from plague, one of which occurred on October 24 and the other on October 31. As far as can be ascertained, there have been no other cases or deaths from this disease. My object in sending you the inclosed invoice and in giving you this information regarding the plague is for the purpose of enabling you to take such action in regard to the shipment as your instruction may call for, if any.

Respectfully,

THOS. E. HEENAN,  
*United States Consul.*

WILLIAM P. SMYTH,  
*United States Consul, Hull.*

*To the Department:*

I corrected the date of second death from October 31 to November 8, in letter to consul dated November 18, 1901.

THOS. E. HEENAN,  
*United States Consul.*

#### SCOTLAND.

#### *Temporary quarantine measures against plague at Glasgow.*

BERLIN, GERMANY, *November 30, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following information obtained from the imperial health office at Berlin:

#### *Temporary measures against plague.*

GREAT BRITAIN.—The sanitary authorities at Glasgow have issued the following circular, dated November 11:

"In terms of the Venice convention (Cap. II, Sec. VIII), ships leaving the port of Glasgow at the present time, and in which no case of plague has occurred before or during the voyage, are to be regarded as 'healthy' ships, and as such are to be entitled to free pratique at the port of arrival, subject to—

"1. Medical inspection.

"2. Medical supervision of passengers and crew (not necessarily at

the port of debarkation) until ten days have elapsed since leaving Glasgow.

"3. Disinfection of soiled linen and personal effects of passengers and crew.

"4. Pumping out bilge water.

"For the purpose of shortening the time required for the disinfection under item 3, or, in the event of no case occurring during the voyage, of rendering such disinfection unnecessary, the sanitary authorities of Glasgow are prepared—

"1. To medically inspect the officers, crew, and passengers of all outgoing ships, and

"2. To inspect and, where necessary, disinfect the article above specified immediately before sailing and to certify accordingly.

*"Susceptible articles.*

"Caption II, Section IV of the convention contains a list of articles the importation of which may be prohibited by foreign countries. The list includes used linen, clothing, bedding, rags, old sacks, raw hides, animal refuse, raw silk, wool, and hair, but save personal effects, these are not among the exports from the Clyde. Where necessary any such goods will also be disinfected.

*"Rats.*

"Rats are not included within the Venice convention, but they may transmit the disease from one port to another, and in some foreign ports—Constantinople, for example—it is required that ships arriving from contaminated ports must possess a certificate that rats were destroyed before loading.

"Continuous efforts should be made to destroy rats on board ship, and it is probable that any ship carrying a mongoose would rapidly become rat-free. Short of this, their destruction is most rapidly accomplished by sulphur fumigation when the holds are empty.

"The sanitary authorities are also prepared to direct and supervise the fumigation of ships with this view, and to certify accordingly.

"In order that effect may be given to the foregoing proposals, intimation should be sent to the medical officer of health of the berth at which the ship is lying, and in case of outgoing ships the probable hour of sailing should be stated."

FRANK H. MASON,  
*United States Consul-General.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.*

AUSTRIA—*Brunn*.—Month of September, 1901. Population, 95,342. Total number of deaths, 178, including diphtheria, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 19 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*British Columbia—Vancouver*.—Month of November, 1901. Census population, 26,000. Number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria reported.

*Manitoba—Winnipeg*.—Month of November, 1901. Population,